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OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

5 CFR Part 532

RIN 3206-AG82

Prevailing Rate Systems; Abolishment of Marquette, MI, Nonappropriated Fund Wage Area

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of Personnel Management is issuing a final rule to abolish the Marquette, MI, nonappropriated fund (NAF) Federal Wage System wage area and add Dickinson County, MI, and Marquette County, MI, as areas of application to the Lake, IL, NAF wage area for pay-setting purposes. No employee's wage rate will be reduced as a result of this change.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 28, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Shields, (202) 606-2848.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 10, 1995, OPM published an interim rule to abolish the Marquette, MI, nonappropriated fund (NAF) Federal Wage System wage area and add Dickinson County, MI, and Marquette County, MI, as areas of application to the Lake, IL, NAF wage area for pay-setting purposes. The interim rule provided a 30-day period for public comment. OPM received no comments during the comment period. Therefore, the interim rule is being adopted as a final rule.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

I certify that these regulations will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because they will affect only Federal agencies and employees.

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 532

Administrative practice and procedure, Freedom of information, Government employees, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Wages.

Accordingly, under the authority of 5 U.S.C. 5343, the interim rule amending 5 CFR part 532 published on July 10, 1995 (60 FR 35467), is adopted as final without any changes.

Office of Personnel Management.

Lorraine A. Green,

Deputy Director.

[FR Doc. 95-28908 Filed 11-27-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Parts 905 and 944

[Docket No. FV95-905-3IFR]

Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, and Tangelos Grown in Florida; and Import Regulations (Grapefruit); Relaxation of the Minimum Size Requirement for Red Grapefruit

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This interim final rule makes a change in regulations under the Florida citrus marketing order and grapefruit import regulations. This rule relaxes the minimum size requirement for red seedless grapefruit to $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in diameter (size 56). The Citrus Administrative Committee (Committee), the agency that locally administers the marketing order for oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos grown in Florida, unanimously recommended this change. This change will enable handlers and importers to continue to ship size 56 red seedless grapefruit for the entire 1995-96 season.

DATES: Effective on November 13, 1995; comments received by December 28, 1995, will be considered prior to issuance of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this rule. Comments must be sent in triplicate to the Docket Clerk, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, room 2525-S, PO Box 96456,

Washington, DC 20090-6456, FAX Number (202) 720-5698. All comments should reference the docket number and the date and page number of this issue of the Federal Register and will be made available for public inspection in the Office of the Docket Clerk during regular business hours.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William G. Pimental, Marketing Specialist, Southeast Marketing Field Office, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA, PO Box 2276, Winter Haven, Florida 33883-2276; telephone: 813-299-4770; or Caroline C. Thorpe, Marketing Specialist, Marketing Order Administration Branch, F&V, AMS, USDA, Room 2522-S, PO Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090-6456; telephone: (202) 720-8139.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule is issued under Marketing Order No. 905 (7 CFR part 905), as amended, regulating the handling of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos grown in Florida, hereinafter referred to as the order. The order is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C 601-674), hereinafter referred to as the Act.

This interim final rule is also issued under section 8e of the Act, which provides that whenever specified commodities, including grapefruit, are regulated under a Federal marketing order, imports of these commodities into the United States are prohibited unless they meet the same or comparable grade, size, quality, or maturity requirements as those in effect for the domestically produced commodities. Section 8e also provides that whenever two or more marketing orders regulate the same commodity produced in different areas of the United States, the Secretary shall determine which area the imported commodity is in most direct competition with and apply regulations based on that area to the imported commodity. The Secretary has determined that grapefruit imported into the United States are in most direct competition with grapefruit grown in Florida regulated under Marketing Order No. 905, and has found that the minimum grade and size requirements for imported grapefruit should be the same as those established for grapefruit under Marketing Order No. 905.

The Department of Agriculture is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Order 12866.

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform. This rule is not intended to have retroactive effect. This rule will not preempt any state or local laws, regulations, or policies, unless they present an irreconcilable conflict with this rule.

The Act provides that administrative proceedings must be exhausted before parties may file suit in court. Under section 608c(15)(A) of the Act, any handler subject to an order may file with the Secretary a petition stating that the order, any provision of the order, or any obligation imposed in connection with the order is not in accordance with law and request a modification of the order or to be exempted therefrom. A handler is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing, the Secretary would rule on the petition. The Act provides that the district court of the United States in any district in which the handler is an inhabitant, or has his or her principal place of business, has jurisdiction in equity to review the Secretary's ruling on the petition, provided a bill in equity is filed not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of the ruling.

There are no administrative procedures which must be exhausted prior to any judicial challenge to the provisions of import regulations issued under section 8e of the Act.

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) has considered the economic impact of this action on small entities.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of business subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the Act, and rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf. Thus, both statutes have small entity orientation and compatibility. Import regulations issued under the Act are based on those established under Federal marketing orders.

There are approximately 100 handlers of Florida citrus who are subject to regulation under the marketing order and approximately 12,000 producers of citrus in the regulated area, and about 25 grapefruit importers. Small agricultural service firms are defined by the Small Business Administration (13 CFR 121.601) as those having annual

receipts of less than \$5,000,000, and small agricultural producers are defined as those whose annual receipts are less than \$500,000. The majority of handlers, producers, and importers of Florida citrus may be classified as small entities.

The order for Florida citrus provides for the establishment of minimum grade and size requirements. The minimum grade and size requirements are designed to provide fresh markets with fruit of acceptable quality, thereby maintaining consumer confidence for fresh Florida citrus. This helps create buyer confidence and contributes to stable marketing conditions. This is in the interest of producers, packers, and consumers, and is designed to increase returns to Florida citrus growers.

This interim final rule invites comments on a change to the order's rules and regulations to relax the minimum size requirement for red seedless grapefruit allowing for the continued shipment of size 56 grapefruit. The Committee met September 14, 1995, and unanimously recommended this action.

This rule relaxes the minimum size from size 48 ($3\frac{1}{16}$ inches diameter) to size 56 ($3\frac{5}{16}$ inches diameter) for the period November 13, 1995 through November 10, 1996. Absent this change, the size will revert back to size 48 ($3\frac{1}{16}$ inches diameter), on November 13, 1995.

Section 905.52, in part, authorizes the Committee to recommend minimum grade and size regulations to the Secretary. Section 905.306 (7 CFR 905.306) specifies minimum grade and size requirements for different varieties of fresh Florida grapefruit. Such requirements for domestic shipments are specified in § 905.306 in Table I of paragraph (a), and for export shipments in Table II of paragraph (b). Minimum grade and size requirements for grapefruit imported into the United States are currently in effect under § 944.106 (7 CFR 944.106), as reinstated on July 26, 1993 (58 FR 39428, July 23, 1993). Export requirements are not changed by this rule.

In making its recommendation, the Committee considered estimated supply and current shipments. The Committee reports that it expects that fresh market demand will be sufficient to permit the shipment of size 56 red seedless grapefruit grown in Florida during the entire 1995–96 season. The Committee believes that markets have been developed for size 56 and that they should continue to supply those markets.

This size relaxation will enable Florida grapefruit shippers to continue

shipping size 56 red seedless grapefruit to the domestic market. This rule will have a beneficial impact on producers and handlers, since it will permit Florida grapefruit handlers to make available those sizes of fruit needed to meet consumer needs. This is consistent with current and anticipated demand in those markets for the 1995–96 season, and will provide for the maximization of shipments to fresh market channels.

There are several exemptions to these regulations provided under the order. Handlers may ship up to 15 standard packed cartons (12 bushels) of fruit per day, and up to 2 standard packed cartons of fruit per day in gift packages which are individually addressed and not for resale. Fruit shipped for animal feed is also exempt under specific conditions. Fruit shipped to commercial processors for conversion into canned or frozen products or into a beverage base are not subject to the handling requirements.

Section 8e of the Act provides that when certain domestically produced commodities, including grapefruit, are regulated under a Federal marketing order, imports of that commodity must meet the same or comparable grade, size, quality, and maturity requirements. Since this rule will relax the minimum size requirement under the domestic handling regulations, a corresponding change to the import regulations must also be considered.

Minimum grade and size requirements for grapefruit imported into the United States are currently in effect under § 944.106 (7 CFR 944.106), as reinstated on July 26, 1993 (58 FR 39428, July 23, 1993). This rule relaxes the minimum size requirements for imported red seedless grapefruit to $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in diameter (size 56) for the period November 13, 1995, through November 10, 1996, to reflect the relaxation being made under the order for grapefruit grown in Florida. The minimum grade and size requirements for Florida grapefruit are specified in § 905.306 (7 CFR 905.306) under Marketing Order No. 905.

In accordance with section 8e of the Act, the United States Trade Representative has concurred with the issuance of this interim final rule.

Based on these considerations, the Administrator of the AMS has determined that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the Committee's recommendation, and other available information, it is found that this interim final rule, as

hereinafter set forth, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, it is also found and determined, upon good cause, that it is impracticable, unnecessary and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice prior to putting this rule into effect, and that good cause exists for not postponing the effective date of this rule until 30 days after publication in the Federal Register because: (1) This rule relaxes the minimum size requirements that would otherwise be in effect November 13, 1995, for grapefruit grown in Florida, (2) Florida grapefruit handlers are aware of this action which was unanimously recommended by the Committee at a public meeting, and they will need no additional time to comply with the

relaxed requirements; (3) Florida grapefruit shipments began on September 1, 1995, and the season will be well underway by November 13, 1995; and (4) this rule provides a 30-day comment period and any comments received will be considered prior to finalization of this interim final rule.

List of Subjects

7 CFR Part 905

Grapefruit, Marketing agreements, Oranges, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Tangelos, Tangerines.

7 CFR Part 944

Avocados, Food grades and standards, Grapefruit, Grapes, Imports, Kiwifruit, Limes, Olives, Oranges.

For the reasons set forth above, 7 CFR parts 905 and 944 are amended as follows:

PART 905—ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, TANGERINES, AND TANGELOS GROWN IN FLORIDA

1. The authority citation for 7 CFR parts 905 and 944 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

2. Section 905.306 is amended by revising the entries for grapefruit in paragraph (a), Table I, to read as follows:

§ 905.306 Orange, Grapefruit, Tangerine, and Tangelo Regulation.

(a) * * *

TABLE I

Variety	Regulation period	Minimum grade	Minimum diameter (inches)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
* * * * *			
Grapefruit			
Seeded, except red	On and after 9/01/94	U.S. No. 1	3 ¹² / ₁₆
Seeded, red	On and after 9/01/94	U.S. No. 1	3 ¹² / ₁₆
Seedless, red	11/24/94–11/12/95	U.S. No. 1	3 ⁵ / ₁₆
	11/13/95–11/10/96	U.S. No. 1	3 ⁵ / ₁₆
	On and after 11/11/96	U.S. No. 1	3 ⁹ / ₁₆
Seedless, except red	On and after 9/01/94	U.S. No. 1	3 ⁹ / ₁₆

* * * * *

PART 944—FRUITS; IMPORT REGULATIONS

4. In § 944.106, paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 944.106 Grapefruit import regulation.

(a) Pursuant to Section 8e (7 U.S.C. 608e–1) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674), and part 944—Fruits; Import Regulations, the importation into

the United States of any grapefruit is prohibited unless such grapefruit meet the following minimum grade and size requirements for each specified grapefruit classification:

Grapefruit classification	Regulation period	Minimum grade	Minimum diameter (inches)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Seeded	On and after 09/01/94	U.S. No. 1	3 ¹² / ₁₆
Seedless, red	11/24/94–11/12/95	U.S. No. 1	3 ⁵ / ₁₆
	11/13/95–11/10/96	U.S. No. 1	3 ⁵ / ₁₆
	On and after 11/11/96	U.S. No. 1	3 ⁹ / ₁₆
Seedless, except red	On and after 09/01/94	U.S. No. 1	3 ⁹ / ₁₆

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Dated: November 20, 1995.

Martha B. Ransom,

Acting Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[FR Doc. 95–28925 Filed 11–27–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

7 CFR Part 1220

[No. LS–95–014]

Technical Amendments to the Soybean Promotion and Research Order and Rules and Regulations

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule and Termination Order.

SUMMARY: A review of the Soybean Promotion and Research Order (Order) and rules and regulations implementing the soybean promotion and research program identified a number of changes to eliminate sections which are duplicative or obsolete and will avoid current and future conflict, and correct an administrative error. The revisions eliminate certain sections dealing with membership on the United Soybean